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Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1908

We read in *The English Race*, the new journal of the Royal Society of St. George, that "the person who parades himself as a friend of all nationalities in reality cares for none. Cosmopolitanism is only another expression of a self-centred individualism." Some professed cosmopolitans may be egotists; "the person who parades himself" as anything at all, even as an imperialistic Englishman, is apt to be what schoolboys felicitously call a "bounder," but surely it is irreligious and immoral thus sweepingly to denounce the ideal underlying cosmopolitanism. Your genuine cosmopolite is a man of large outlook; he is really more than cosmopolitan—he is a cosmopolitan. Universal brotherhood to him means the inclusion, as with the holy-minded Hindu, of all living creatures, and not only all races of men. In his view patriotism dwindles to the status of petty parochialism, for his eyes behold in the glare of millions of suns this small globe of ours going gnat-like through a swarm of worlds. All living creatures in the Eternal Wheel of Things are to him companions in misfortune, to whom death cometh soon or late; or they are fellow sharers of the joy of life according to temperament. That he might have been a Prussian, a Turk or else a Russian, or even an Italian, is not a reflection to bring him a shudder, for it is, with his outlook on life, one of those things that do not supremely matter. He no more dreams of thanking God that he happens to be an Englishman than he would of thanking the Lord of Hosts for letting him be a Wesleyan. Just as the

Israelites gloried in being the chosen people of Jehovah, so did the Moabites joy in being the elect of Chemosh, the Ammonites of Rimmon, the Babylonians of Bel, and the cosmopolite smiles indulgently at all such fond pretensions, including the formula of the St. George's Society, by which the members make a point of acknowledging the divine favour of making them Englishmen. Such breadth of mind, and vastness of outlook, appears harmless enough, albeit somewhat impractical, and we would be surprised to find the redactor of the organ of the St. George's Society so vehemently declaring that "against such we are utterly opposed," did we not recognise the nature of his provocation. It appears that a writer in the *Japan Chronicle* is "avowedly a cosmopolite," and that the Kobe journal mentioned has been guilty of "malevolent misrepresentations," of an "illogical farce of contradictions," and, in short, of treating the "work" of this patriotic organization very disrespectfully. The *Japan Chronicle* remarked, for instance,

"The tone of the Royal Society of St. George is best expressed in the few words 'Thank God we are English.' To the mind even of a sincere religious man it surely must border on blasphemy to suggest that a Daily should have created one section of the human race superior to the many others that have also managed to exist upon the terrestrial globe."

The redactor of the organ of the Royal Society of St. George was infuriated thereby, and referred to the "platitudinous jaws" of the Kobe paper, to its "uncouth nonsense worthy of Uriah Heep and Stiggins at their best." Disentangling his argument from such obscurative abuse, we find him replying to this effect, that there is only one Deity, and that He did make the Englishman superior to the "heathen Chinese" or the "naked black-man." If He had not done so—well—the reflection of the Society's champion shows how dreadful the position would have been. "It is not pleasant," he writes, "to reflect that we, the countrymen of Shakespeare, of Newton, and of Locke, are no better than the painted savage who makes a dinner off a distant relative!" It may be that cosmopolitans are all a bad lot; it may be that the *Japan Chronicle* has under-rated the value of the St. George's Society; we really do not care to decide. One thing the little argument has made abundantly clear to us, and that is that at his next thanksgiving the gentleman who is "running" the Society's journal will be quite in order in rejoicing because he was not born a quadruped. It is pleasant to reflect that he, a countryman of Shakespeare, of Newton, and of Locke, is a great deal better off in many ways than the one who makes a dinner off—thistles.

The new Volunteer Infantry Company is receiving some support, there being a number of other transfers noted in orders.

The Volunteer Troop is suffering a blow just now, there being no fewer than ten resignations announced in Orders. Home-going troops for most of them.

The "Mongolia," of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company, bound from London to Australia, arrived with a fire in the hold. Serious damage had been done. That was on March 5th. The fire was extinguished.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Kwok Ching Chuen	350
How W. Ross Davies	10
Mr. Johnson	5
A Patient	2

A telegram from Laredo (Texas) states that an explosion took place in the Rosita Mine at Sabina, near Mexiqui, Mexico, entailing the death of between forty and ninety miners. The mine is owned by the Monterrey Steel Company, and ordinarily employs 250 men, mostly Japanese and Mexicans. Officials of the Federal Government are on the spot, and have taken charge of the situation.

Miss Simon, who has just vacated the post of assistant matron at the Diocesan Boys' School, sails for England to-day. Prior to leaving the school, she was invited to meet the assembled boys on whose behalf Mr. G. G. P. C. presented her with a handsome set of silver-backed brushes as an expression of their appreciation of her kindly services during the time she has looked after their material comfort. Mr. Piercy expressed the good wishes of the boys and staff to Miss Simon, who leaves a large circle of friends in Hongkong. She has been four years here.

On Wednesday Chinese constable 173 arrested a Chinaman on board the s.s. "San Cheung" in the act of cutting a man's pocket. As the pick-pocket had not had time to abstract anything, the man refused to come to the Police Station to charge the thief as it would involve losing his passage. Det. Sergt. Terriss however appeared on the scene and took the defendant to the Police Station on a charge of being in possession of implements to be used for unlawful purposes. Mr. Hazeland convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks hard labour and recommended him to be banished.

One of the younger sons of the King of Spain is about to go to Etow, after studying for some time in England under private tuition. His eldest brother, the present Crown Prince, was at Christ Church (Oxford) and St. Michael's. Another brother, who died thirteen years ago, was also at Oxford. Like the crown prince, the little Prince who is going to Etow speaks English fluently.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the Italian Convent, Wanchoi Branch, on behalf of the Home for the Poor, desires us to acknowledge the generous donations noted below:

Mr. A. H. Remond	350.00
A. Friend	50.00
Mosca, Tait Sons & Co.	30.00
Messrs. H. Butterjee & Son	10.00
Mr. John Leeman	10.00
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Alike by those who support and those who oppose Women's Suffrage, but who are not so acquainted with the forms of Parliament, it may well that the meaning of the second reading should be understood. Unless the Government "gives facilities," as it is called, the vote will remain purely academic, for the Committee to which it is referred will certainly never report and will probably never have a chance of considering the Bill at all. It would have been different had the Bill been referred to a Standing Committee instead of to a Committee of the whole House.

A Chicago professor has been experimenting in order to ascertain whether flowers are sensible to music. He states that Wagner's music produced an effect on any of the flowers submitted to the test, but that many of them showed signs of being affected by certain melodies of the eighteenth century. We are not told whether they shed tears. Some rosebuds opened out their petals almost immediately on hearing the strains of a Mozart Sonata. Possibly no horticultural show in the future will be complete without its orchestra—not for the benefit of the visitors, but of the flowers.

The Blackburn Town Council has rejected a proposal to spend £4,000 on a swimming bath for women. Alderman Hamer said that the present baths were almost monopolised by a number of swimming societies, each demanding exclusive privileges. The Socialist ladies would not bathe with fair capitalists. The Independent Labour Party men could not bathe with members of the Conservative Labour Party, without fighting. Tory and Liberal could not meet in the water without putting up their fists. It was ridiculous to pay attention to every John, James, or Mary Ellen who wanted to bathe alone.

Wild scenes took place at the Free Trade meeting at Queen's Hall on Feb. 8th at which Mr. Lloyd-George was the principal speaker. Elaborate precautions had been taken to exclude suffragists, but about 100 women obtained admission about five minutes when the fatal words "What are you going to do about woman's suffrage?" were heard from a woman in the audience. It was like a match set to straw. The entire audience of men flared up with anger and excitement. Men shouted, and other men tried to shout them down, and the stewards did their best to overshadow everyone else. Hoarse cries of "Out with her!" "Throw her out!" were heard above the din. Then, with all the stops out and every pedal down, the organist tried to drown the confusion. The woman who interrupted was hustled out of the hall, but continual interruptions from both male and female supporters of the woman's suffrage movement followed, and seven men and three women were ejected in all.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, in their quarterly report, issued in Manchester, say that during the past quarter a change has been gradually making its appearance in the state of the cotton trade. The boom in business and the upward trend of profits seem for the present to have reached their limits. There is, however, as yet hardly sufficient ground for believing the gloomy stories of vanishing profits and trade stagnation which certain employers and their allies seem to delight in telling. Because the monthly trade statistics published by the Board of Trade have failed for the first time in two years to show a great expansion, and because a number of cotton crop estimators, who are as likely to be wrong as right, have predicted that this year's growth may not be quite as large as the last one, it does not follow that the trade is on the verge of ruin. We have by no means reached a period of serious depression, the report says; plenty of profit is still being made, and it is quite possible that the present falling away in business may only be of a temporary character. At the same time, there is sufficient in the present position to indicate that the building of new mills has been so much overdone during the boom that untoward results are likely to ensue if a period of real depression should have to be faced in the near future.

From the "N. C. Daily News" Office we have received the 1908 edition of the general and business Directory of Shanghai and the North and South River Ports, known as the North China Desk Hong List. It is, as usual, well arranged and well printed and besides the usual directory lists contains a variety of useful and interesting information including a record of events connected with China and the Far East which extends from 2700 B.C. to November 1907.

We have also received the 1908 issue of the Directory for Bangkok and Siam, published by the "Bangkok Times" Office. The Directory makes a volume of over 200 pages, and the inquirer will find within its covers a great deal of useful information regarding the country history, agriculture, trade, and defences, as well as notes on the railways, the constitution of the courts of justice, finance, forestry, fauna, and a variety of other subjects. The Treaties made by Siam with Foreign countries are also included.

The Committee of the House on Banking and Currency (U.S.) has voted a favourable report on the Fowler Currency Bill, which provides for a system of national guaranteed bank credit notes, the safety of notes and of deposits to be assured by a guarantee fund of \$300,000,000, to which the banks contribute an annual quota, while further provision for safety is made by compelling National Banks to have in hand an amount equal to at least 25 per cent. of the national guaranteed credit notes they have in circulation.

The last born town of the United States is Rawhide, in Nevada. Some weeks ago miners discovered auriferous deposits of great richness. They at once paged out their claims, and the report of the discovery was soon abroad. People flocked to the place in incredible numbers, and there are now 4,000 gold seekers in the district. They have already set about getting railway communication with the localities the most accessible. A Paris contemporary informs us that four newspapers have been started in the new El Dorado, and three banks have been opened. The most interesting piece of news is that several hotels have been opened, and in them exists a "Box and Cox" arrangement in excess; for so great is the demand for sleeping accommodation that three persons occupy each bed during every 24 hours, each one paying for eight hours sleep.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society held a meeting at the Hague, in the presence of the Queen-Mother and Princess Alexander of Teck, Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister, and Mr. White, Secretary to the United States Legation, were also present. A letter was read from Prince Henry of the Netherlands enclosing a gift towards the proposed new Sailor's Bethel Institute at Rotterdam, and the Rev. Mr. Edward W. Matthews, the general secretary of the society, announced that a children's guild had been inaugurated, and that a branch had been established in Holland. The society would give 50,000 Victory charms made from the wood of Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," to as many boys and girls becoming members of the guild and subscribing a florin each. Sir Henry Howard, Mr. White, the Rev. J. Irwin Green, hon. secretary of the Rotterdam branch of the society, and Mr. Itzman, ex-treasurer of the branch, spoke in support of the society's objects and the movement to interest Dutch children in the cause of the sailor.

Mr. John Ashworth Dankerley, whose will has just been proved at a gross value of £242,571, was a man whom few, even among his intimate friends, suspected of being abnormally wealthy. Mr. Dunkerley, who was eighty-four when he died at Nice at the beginning of the year, inherited the greater part of his wealth and had no business associations. His life was one of remarkable retirement, and Miss Annie Dawson, who is a sister of St. George's Hospital, and a relative who benefited under the will, informed a representative of the *Evening News* that "he was going to spend London doing good by stealth." He was very fond of Covent Garden, and was a lover of its old associations. He lived for over fifty years at one of the hotels in the market place, but although well-known to all the regular visitors there, none suspected that he was anything but a "comfortably circumstanced" man. The greater portion of the estate was left in equal shares to two nephews of Hull. One of these, who crossed to Nice to attend his uncle's funeral, caught a chill and died a few days after his return.

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FAR EASTERN DIRECTORIES.

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## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

## NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The destroyer "Tiger" has been sunk at Portsmouth in a collision with the cruiser "Berwick." Twenty-two are missing.

[The "Tiger" is a twin-screw torpedo-boat destroyer of 400 tons and 640 indicated horsepower. It is attached to the Home Fleet and is tender to the "Hecla," a special torpedo vessel. The officers are W. E. Middleton, Lieutenant, and commander Ernest L. Sagar, engineer Lieutenant, and Albert E. Shattock, gunner. The "Berwick" is a twin screw armoured cruiser of 9800 tons and 22,000 indicated horsepower. She belongs to the Monmouth class and carries fourteen 6 inch guns; 12 pr. ton; pompons, ton; 8 pr. three-tube torpedo tubes, two submerged.] The captain is Lewis Clinton Baker and the commander Frank O. Lewis.]

## PORT OF LONDON BILL.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Mr. Lloyd George's Port of London Bill proposes to create a port authority consisting of twenty-five members who shall take over the control of the docks. The Bill is generally welcomed.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

## DISBANDMENT OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, April 1st.

At the farewell gatherings of the Volunteers last night, the Last Post was sounded and volleys fired announcing the disbandment of the Volunteers and the birth of the Territorials.

## THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S DEBTENTURES ISSUE.

LONDON, April 1st.

The debentures of the Chartered Company, mentioned on the 15th March, have been more than subscribed for. This gives the Company a new lease of life.

## THE CHINESE IN VANCOUVER.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Chinese in Vancouver are forming anti-opium leagues and seek legislation for the suppression of the traffic in opium.

## THE CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LONDON, April 1st.

Three hundred Chinese who have arrived at Vancouver have been ordered to be deported.

## WEST DERBYSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Tariff Reformer, Lord Kerr, has been selected as the Unionist candidate to replace the Duke of Devonshire.

## "WIN, WOMAN, AND WALTZ."

STORY OF A NIGHT ALARM.

Berlin, Feb. 26th.

The officer commanding a certain infantry regiment stationed at Geisenheim was much perturbed owing to the extravagant living indulged in by his non-commissioned officers, and has done his utmost to check the evil. A day or two ago he was asked to allow the regimental band to be present at a ball organised by the non-coms, to which many civilians had been invited, and he consented on one condition, v.r., that no wine should



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are no ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Hd-  
Lester's.  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

In hiesigen Handelsregister Abt. A, Bd. I,  
ist heute unter Nr. 18 die Firma  
OTTO BECKER

eingetragen worden. Inhaber ist der Kauf-  
mann OTTO BECKER in Canton.

Die Firma hat ihr Geschäft am 1. April 1908  
errichtet.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.

Canton, den 2. April 1908. 663

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP  
VIA SUZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIURRET,"  
Captain K. Webster, will be despatched as  
above on SUNDAY, the 26th April.

For Freight apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Hongkong 3rd, April, 1908. 661

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

S.S. "BENALDER,"  
FROM LEITH, LONDON AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Ltd, whence and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 3rd inst. will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th  
inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godown where they will be  
examined on the 8th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April 1908. 662

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LANGE BANK."

Captain Rou, having arrived, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading for countersignature  
by the Undersigned, and to take immediate  
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,

and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject  
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godown where they will be  
examined on the 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 664

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
is now ready and contains:

Up-to-date News  
Leading Articles:

Cam & San Salis,  
Shanghai Plural Voting.

A. Dicarus,  
Canton Reports.

Opium.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Kulangsu (moy) Municipal Council.

Companies:

Hongkong Ropeway Manufacturing Co.,  
Yokohama Sp. Bank, Ltd. ed.

The China Land Finance Co., Ltd.

Stangai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

Japan and China.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to  
addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each  
or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in  
advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

## ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS  
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

From 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER  
1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE  
76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE  
76TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF  
TUNG-CHI TO THE 30TH YEAR OF  
KWONG SU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the  
Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post  
(free) to any part of the World unrepresented  
by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Season  
will be held at Happy Valley, TO-  
DAY (SATURDAY), 4th April, 1908, com-  
mencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for  
others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong-  
kong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 650

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SHROFF WANTED, to reside at Tar-  
so.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Correct knowledge of  
English, and quickness and accuracy at  
figures.

CONDITIONS.—Salary \$450 to \$650 by \$60  
annually.

SECURITY.—\$1,000.

Applications to be sent to the Colonial  
Treasurer on or before the 11th April proximo.

LEIGH & ORANGE  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. 655

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

## W

WE have REMOVED our Offices to  
HOTEL MANSIONS, 3rd Floor,

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 623

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
JAMES ORANGE in our Firm  
CEASED this Day.

LEIGH & ORANGE  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. 655

## NOTICE.

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illus-  
trated, Astraea Photos; catalogue  
free, or with Sample, 2d. letter postage).—A  
DE SALLE, 20, Rue de la Michodiere, Paris.

1264

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Con-  
versation and without translation by a  
Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools)

and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English  
Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. 644

## M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C., 5th Edition,  
Liber's Private Codes.

14, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT and IMPORT  
MERCHANT. Buying, Selling and  
Shipping at lowest possible rates.

Machinery made a specialty and estimated  
given free, on application. [17]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des  
Kaisertl. Deutschen Konsulats in  
Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch  
den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong  
Daily Press" erfolgen.

Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL  
H. VON VARCHMIN. 1908

Pakhol, den 12. December 1907. 651

## NOTICE.

THE CHINIAN TRADERS INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will  
be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's  
Buildings Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the  
23rd April, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors together  
with the Statements of Account to 31st Decem-  
ber, 1907, and of declaring Dividends.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society  
will be CLOSED from the 13th April to the  
23rd April, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. 613

## NOTICE.

AT the request of our Lady Customers, we  
will hold a

GENUINE  
CHEAP SALE.

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three  
Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,  
25, Queen's Road Central,  
Under Hongkong Hotel,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 651

## IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS  
POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY and POSTCARD ALBUMS,  
Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS  
in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c.,  
AND  
All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT— GRACA & CO.,  
Hongkong Hotel Corridor,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

## NOTICE.

THE CHINIAN TRADERS INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held at the Head Office  
No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on  
THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at  
12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors, together with State-  
ments of Account to the 31st December, 1907,  
and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the  
23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. 614

## NOTICE.

THE Certificates No. 582 for Thirty Shares,  
numbered 23541 to 23570, standing in  
the Register in the name of SW. KING HO,  
having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS  
HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said  
Certificate be produced to the Company on or  
before the 31st March, 1908, a New Certificate  
for the said Shares will be issued and the old  
Certificates will thereafter be held by the Com-  
pany as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 627

## DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 729 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 881 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 351 "

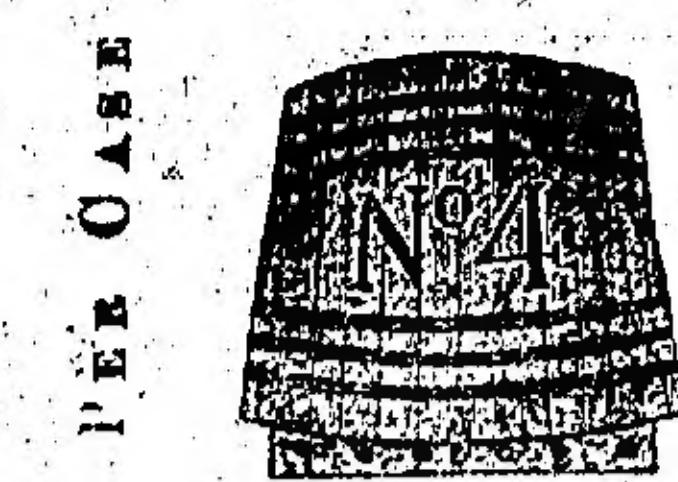
Width of Entrance on Top... 86 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

## DOCK NO. 3.

# THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE MESSRS. THORNE  
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLID AS SINCE 1831.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

As Supplying the Trade since 1831.

## APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the  
Constipated, and the Obese.

## GOLD MEDAL, St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE - A Windfall in the Morning before  
Breakfast.

621.1



53

## London Selling Agents

TEA, INDIGO  
FARSES & SINGING  
RUBBER DRUGS  
COTTON, WOOL  
ORES, NICA  
GUMS, AND  
GENERAL  
PRODUCE

Sold on com-  
mon  
Markets.  
Samples valued.  
Port ports for  
commodities re-  
ceived.

(Import Dept.) WHITFIELD, London.

Telegrams, "Keymer, London."

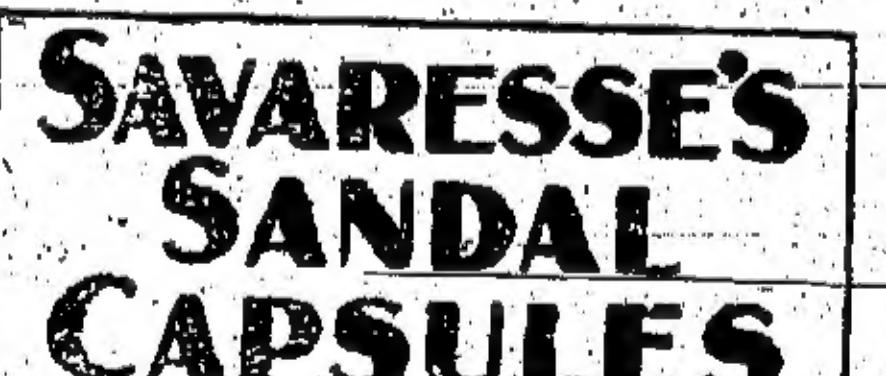
No. 100.

CLARKE'S  
B. 41.  
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all  
acquired or constitutional Dis-  
orders from the Urinary Organs  
of either sex. These famous Pills  
also cure Gout, Pains in the  
Back and Kidney Disorders.  
Four years' success sold by all  
Chemists and Stoakekeepers  
throughout the world.

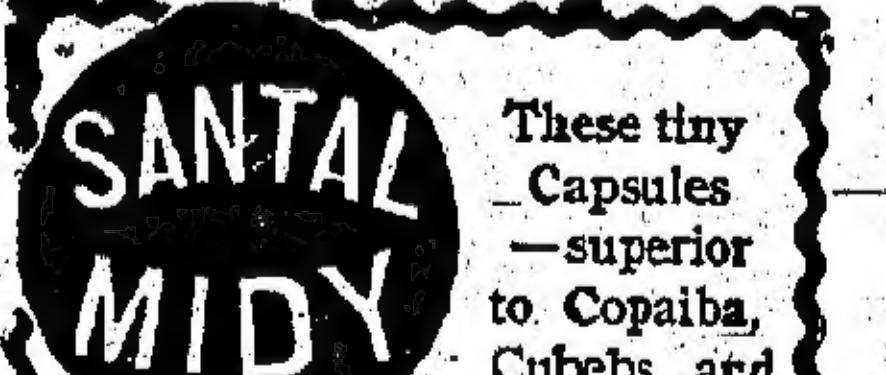


A French Remedy for all Irrigations. Thousands of  
ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first  
sign of any trouble may be administered. Those who use them  
are unanimous in their opinion that  
they are the best and easiest, or post free,  
MARTIN, CHEMIST, SOUTHWIFTON, ENGLAND.



Efficient because absolutely pure  
English Oil. Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions. All Chemists  
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

63

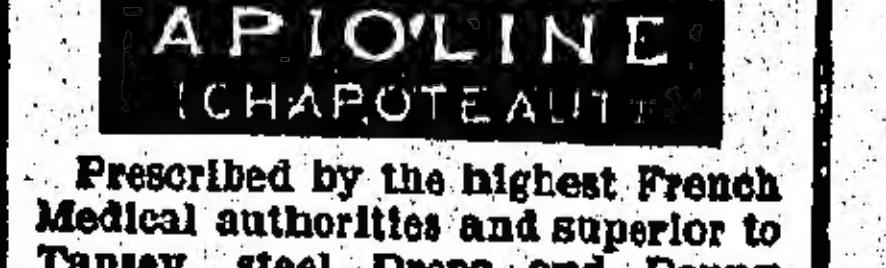


These tiny  
Capsules  
—superior  
to Copalba  
Cubeb, and  
Injections—cure  
the same diseases as these drugs  
in forty-five hours without  
inconvenience.

Each capsule bears the name **MIDY**.



For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.



Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny  
royal.  
CHARPOEAUTIN, S. r. Viviane, Paris

## CONGO MISRULE.

SIR E. GRAY'S SPEECH MAKES STIR  
IN BELGIUM.  
Brussels, March 5th.  
The debate in the House of Commons concerning Congo misrule has profoundly stirred Belgian public opinion, as it proves that the British Cabinet is now tired of making platonic and oratorical demonstrations that Sir Edward Gray and the English Parliament have now grown alive to the seriousness of the situation, and that the time for dilatory tactics has now passed for ever.

One of the Radical members of the Chamber said:

"At last we have what we feared, and the lesson given to us is well deserved. Now we are in the ditch, and we must either annex the Congo immediately and without conditions, or else let the Congo State settle the matter alone with the Powers. The Congo evil business has too long influenced Belgian and Belgian life, and too long obscured our atmosphere and corrupted our people."

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, the impression is that the motion passed yesterday in the Commons was exactly what it ought to be dignified, energetic, and polite to Belgium.

"Nous ne l'avons pas voté" (We have not stolen it), a member of the Socialist Left said, and he added: "The tactics used by King Leopold and his ministers, who only wanted to gain time in dragging the negotiations, are sufficiently dilatory to stir the English nation.

Since 1900, when the principle of annexation was admitted, very little progress has been made to satisfy the demands of civilization.

The exploitation of the Congo has continued fresh concessions have been granted, and forced labour has not been stopped. Every mail

brings news of murders, revolts, and appalling cruelties. In fact, it is generally understood here that this era of crime and oppression is now at an end, that the great voice, already expected by all those who take interest in natives' welfare of the British Parliament has been heard, and that Congo rule must be ended or mended at once. I am certain it will be mended.

Last night, just after the great Court

Ball, the King, as soon as he received a telegraphic summary of yesterday's debate from the Belgian Legation in London, called his Ministers and discussed the advisability of making an immediate statement in Parliament to reassure the Belgian public. A statement was agreed upon, saying that all was settled, and that the King and his Ministers had agreed to propose an annexation scheme on suitable terms. But as such a statement, if issued to-day, would appear as yielding to "English threats," none was issued. It will probably be made tomorrow, when M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, will interrogate the Government on Congo affairs.

King Leopold is reported to be very sad at the

collapse of all his personal schemes, and that

while he recognises the impossibility of delaying

annexation any longer, he feels hurt at the unani-

mous indignation his methods have aroused. But

what must be worse to him is that the feeling

in Belgium is one of satisfaction.

Sir Edward Grey's speech has cleared the

atmosphere; it has brought the necessary

pressure upon the King—a pressure which the

Belgians could not effect;

Sir Edward Grey's intervention is every-

where—except in Congo circles—considered as

timely and wise. Speedy annexation of the

Congo on acceptable terms cannot fail to be

brought about soon, and Belgians will give it to

England's Foreign Secretary and to England's

Minister of State.

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## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AMERICA MARU Japanese str., 3,460 " Philip H. Goings, 3rd April—San Francisco via Manila, 1st April, Manila and General Toyosu Kisen Kaisha.  
BERWELLER, British str., 1,859, Thomson, 2nd April—London and Singapore 29th March, General Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
CHONGING, German str., 1,621 " Bushing, 2nd April—Bangkok 24th March, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
DELLY, British str., 4,785, J. D. Andrews, 2nd March—Yokohama and Shanghai 31st March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
DUFFFERIN, British steamer, 3,966, Comdr. T. A. L. de Berry, 3rd April—from Karachi and Singapore.  
HAIMUN, British str., 638, A. J. Hobson, 3rd April—Foochow 31st March, Amoy 4th April, and Swatow 2nd, General—Douglas, Livingston & Co.  
HOISTEIN, German str., 2,906, W. J. Rout, 3rd April—Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg via Ports 8th Feb., General—Hamburg Amerika Linie.  
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Uldernup, 3rd April—Haiphong and Hainan 2nd April, General and Pigs—Jensen & Co.  
MEIPO Chinese str., 3rd April—Canton.  
CECA II, Norwegian str., 1,506, A. Kjær, 2nd April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice—Walem & Co.  
SHAKANO MARU Japanese str., 1,064, Sugii, 2nd April—Meji 26th March, Comr. Atsue & Co.  
TAMESU, British str., 927, Seaman, 2nd April—Swatow 31st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TEAN, British str., 1,834, Outerbridge, 3rd April—Manila 31st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
ATCHING, British str., 3rd April—Canton.  
YOCHOW, British str., 2nd April—Canton.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
3rd April.  
Bender, British str., for Nagasaki.  
Delta, British str., for Europe.  
Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.  
Maradal, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
Tansui, British str., for Shanghai.  
Tiyuan, Dutch str., for Saigon.  
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

3rd April.  
C. DIEDEICHSEN, German str., for Hoichow.  
CHOWTAI, German str., for Hoichow.  
DEVANHA, British str., for Shanghai.  
INDIAN, Danish str., for Shanghai.  
KOBIA, American str., for San Francisco.  
KWANGSUNG, British str., for Shanghai.  
NAMSUNG, British str., for Shanghai.  
SUSANG, British str., for Meiji.  
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., for Meiji.

## VESSELS IN DOCK

April 3rd.  
ABBEDEEN DOCKS—Spur, Signal.  
BOWLOW DOCKS—Neil McLeod, Sorsogon, Loyall, Quarta, Appoelton, Yuenlong, Lightning.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Tijpanas.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DELHI."  
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 4th April at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's "MOLDAVA" 9,500 tons, from Ceylon passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London &c. will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "MACDONALD," due in London on 16th May, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to F. E. BBOTT Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th April, at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 657

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING," Captain A. E. Gentile, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 608

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama). With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Samoa.

Steamer Tons  
"KASATO MARU" ... 8,100 Sailing First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 10

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of my Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessel's anchoring-areas, Vessels are marked "L" nearest Hongkong "R" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	FLAG & CO.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA CANAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c.	BELGRAVIA	Brit. str.	—	Hildebrand	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 9th Inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	L. W.	Knadel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 21st Inst.
HAVRE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUM. CANAL	GLANTHORN	Brit. str.	L. W.	K. Webster	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 28th Inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	L. W.	Eckholz	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 10th May.
MARSEILLE, BRUSSELS, BAUVE & COHENAGIN	TOURANE	Fr. str.	L. W.	Laeselin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th May.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TRANQUEBAR	Den. str.	—	MICHLERS & CO.	—	On 14th Inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	BOENKO	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	—	Beginning of April.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	L. W.	G. W. Gordon	BRUELBURG-AMERICA LINER	About 8th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	L. W.	C. H. Baker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	PRINCES ALICE	Ger. str.	L. W.	Wm. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th Inst. at D'Light
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	LEVANZO	Ital. str.	—	G. Rohr	MICHLERS & CO.	On 8th Inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TUDOR PRINCE	Am. str.	—	Belisito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 21st Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	WEY CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	Macdougall	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 21st Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	2 m.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 17th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	MONTFAIR	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TOGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	ANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	ANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd Inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	KUMERO	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th May.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	First half of 5th April.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th Inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	MICHLERS & CO.	MICHLERS & CO.	On 21st Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd Inst. at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	YUKI	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Denby, R.N.R.	VERRO	On 15th Inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	YOKO	Brit. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN	On 15th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	van Emmerik	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	AUSTRALIAN	Fren. str.	—	Coggon	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 8th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TITANIA	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Smith	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	PAOZING	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Beach	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	JOSHIN MARU	Brit. str.	—	Imben	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	HATTAN	Brit. str.	—	T. Meyrick	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	About 8th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	CHIBI	Brit. str.	—	Rodger	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	About 11th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	A. Sommerville	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Inst. P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	On 9th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	KAITONG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mathias	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Semblill	BUETFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TAKASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Mockor	MICHLERS & CO.	Middle of April.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	CHUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	Cox	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Gentile	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	On 6th Inst. at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	FOOKSAM	Brit. str.	—	H. Walker	D. DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.	On 7th Inst. at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TJIPANAS	Brit. str.	—	Pand r	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.	On 10th Inst. at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	CHIANGMAI	Brit. str.	—		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN	Quick despatch.

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

BEFORE 12 MILES FROM THE "EMPEROR LINE" SAILING 5 TO 10 DAYS OCTOBER.

11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE "EMPEROR LINE" SAILING 5 TO 10 DAYS OCTOBER.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).

H.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 9th April ... 27th April  
"MONTFAIR" 6,163 " WEDNESDAY, 22nd April ... 16th May  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 7th May ... 25th May  
"GLENFARG" 3,700 " WEDNESDAY, 20th May ... 18th June  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 " THURSDAY, 4th June ... 22nd June  
"LENNOX" 3,700 " WEDNESDAY, 17th June ... 16th July

\* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

\* S.S. "EMPEROR" Steamer will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS.  
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DELHI ..... Noon, 4th April See Special  
OF CALL..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, E.N.C. Advertisement.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANWERP VIA SINGA- BORNEO ..... About 8th Freight and  
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO ..... Capt. G. W. Gordon, E.N.C. April Passage.

SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE JAPAN ..... About 11th Freight and  
and YOKOHAMA ..... Capt. C. D. Deeny, E.N.C. April Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HALPHONG "CHIHLI" ..... On 5th April, 10 A.M.  
MANILA "TEAN" ..... On 7th April, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI "KUANGKANG" ..... On 8th April, 4 P.M.  
NINGPO and SHANGHAI "PAOTUNG" ..... On 9th April, 4 P.M.

CEBU and ILOIO "KAIFONG" ..... On 11th April, 4 P.M.  
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAunceston, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE, and PERTH

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European North Continental and British Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service."

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

## OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. LANGHANK ..... 4th April.  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. SILESIA ..... 5th April.  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ..... 6th April.  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. BRISGAVIA ..... 13th April.  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. SEGOVIA ..... 14th April.  
For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office. 12

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & NAGASAKI "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Friday, 4th April, 6 P.M.  
(Capt. W. von SENDEN)

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN "PRINZESS ALICE" Wednesday, 8th April, at NOON.  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "YORK" ..... About Wed day 8th April.  
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Thursday, 23rd April, at 5 P.M.  
KUDAT & SANDAKAN "BORNEO" ..... Middle of April.  
Capt. F. SEMILL

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA. 5

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING  
TAMBIU VIA SWATOW "JOSHIN MARU" SUNDAY, 5th April,  
AND AMOY Capt. H. S. SMITH at 9 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Bangkok, 31st March, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 13

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOOTNOTHERY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUZ CANAL.  
FOOTNOTHERY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA  
SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ..... "AUSTRALIEN" (On 13th April,  
Capt. Veron) P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS "TOURANE" (On 14th April,  
Capt. Launstein) 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ..... "YARRE" (On 27th April,  
Capt. Seller) 1 P.M.  
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS "ARMAND BEHIC" (On 28th April,  
Capt. Guionnet) 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levante, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from 27 10s. up to 271 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILLER,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building. 2

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILLER,  
Agent.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"  
COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Medic" and "Douro" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient," in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON, To-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-named. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 5th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me or before the 5th April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining unclaimed after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

## Cutler, Palmer &amp; Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

HONGKONG

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of search and experiment, when man, in his anxiety to increase his knowledge for the comfort and happiness of man, Science has indeed made giant strides during the last few years. An important discovery in medicine comes that of "Therapion," particulars of which will be found in the accompanying article. This preparation is a professionally one of the most reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been understood, we believe, in the Continental Hospitals by the well-known Veipar, who has also adopted it, as well as others, and recommended as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Rostan. It was first publicly noticed in 1896, and has since been largely adopted, and that with entire satisfaction, whereof research is continuing without intermission.

It is a wonderful discovery, and the name of the Inventor, Mr. John Watson, like the famous philosopher, has become the object of search of some very generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such can be said—of such a preparation to turn ordinary mortals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to repel the falling energies of the confirmed invalid. In one case, and in the other, the results are equally remarkable. The Inventor, Mr. John Watson, has been granted a patent for his discovery, and the rights of the same are held by the Inventor himself, and the firm of M. Watson & Son, formerly the sole reliance of medical men.

Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and in America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, etc. Manufactured by the Cutler, Palmer & Co., Agents.

Sold by all Principal Chemists 2613

## 報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
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LIQUEUR WHISKY**

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

TRADE MARK

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

## FOR 1908

## IS NOW ON SALE.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 383

D. AVID CORSAIR & SON'S  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAILING

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Sole Agents

118-203



## THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic gave a breakfast at the Hotel Cecil last month at which Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., gave on account of a visit he has recently paid to China and India with the object of studying the opium question, and resolutions were passed in favour of the restriction of the opium cultivation in India, and urging the Government to put an end to the opium traffic in the Crown Colonies and the Federated Malay States.

Lord Kinvara, who presided, said that since they last met two years ago much had happened which gave them cause for gratitudo. They believed that at last the people of the country were really waking up to their duty on this important question. The news that the Indian Government had determined to reduce the export by 5,000 chests was gratifying, but they only accepted that reduction as an instalment until they hoped would soon be increased.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Sir George White, M.P., having welcomed Mr. Taylor on his return from China.

Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., addressed the company. He said that during his recent visit he had had very good opportunity of studying the opium question. That was mainly an Indo-Chinese question, for the mischief was in China and the money was in India. The mischief in China was not with everybody an accepted fact yet, for there was a large proportion of Europeans in our Eastern possession—the Straits Settlements and Hongkong in particular—who yet contended that opium was a blessing and not a curse to Chinaman. But the opinion was generally held that opium smoking was a curse to the individual and a curse to the nation.

The British defenders of the vice in the East had friends at home who were influenced by them, and that was a reason why they should be perpetually vigilant. He had made it his business while in China to find out how far the Chinese Government was carrying out its professed desire to stamp out the opium traffic. Much had been done, as far as a first step went, to stamp out the opium dens. He was glad to see that Sir John Jordan's report to the Foreign Office of November 27 last on the results obtained during the first year in which the Chinese Opium Decree had been in operation had been published. With the conclusions of that report he thoroughly agreed. It was too early yet to say how far the growth of the poppy culture had been diminished. It was good to read, on the authority of *The Times* correspondent, that the regulations against opium smoking and for the restriction of poppy cultivation were being enforced in Peking. But as he could see while there, not a great deal had yet been done to restrict opium growing in China. The most difficult part of the task, the shutting up of opium dens had been very largely in nearly all the great cities—China, including the native city of Shanghai. In all the foreign settlements in China, except the two foreign settlements of Shanghai, the opium dens were entirely closed. But in the Christian governed part of Shanghai every opium den was still open. Many of them, he was pleased to say, were the property of British subjects. Why was it that the municipal council did not stop the traffic? The answer was that the licensing of the opium traffic brought a revenue of about £10,000 a year into the municipal coffers. That was only a small proportion of the total income derived in Shanghai from the degradation and ruin of its poorest citizens. But he was informed by some of the leaders that the council would decide next month to follow the lead of the Chinese. In another corner of China—Hongkong—we continued to license the opium dens, to the ruin of the inhabitants. The answer given to Sir H. Cotton's question in the House of Commons on Thursday that no duty was charged in the Straits Settlements on opium was correct. Half the revenue of the Straits Settlements was derived, however, not from duty on opium, but from farming out the opium traffic. They must not, therefore, be guided by Mr. Kearley's answer. We should not begin to have the slightest right to insist that China should give proof of her genuineness as to opium reform until we had given proof of our own. The blackest opium spots in China were spots under British rule.

Dr. Maxwell moved the first resolution, to the effect that in view of the earnest efforts now being put forth in China to deliver the Empire from the opium curse, the meeting urged upon His Majesty's Government the importance of speedier and larger restriction of the opium cultivation in India. The Rev. J. Scott Liddell seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., moved a resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate measures to bring to an end the opium traffic in our own Crown Colonies and in the Federated Malay States. He said that too much stress was laid upon the revenues which the Government of India might sustain. The cultivators of the poppy cultivated an area of about 900,000 acres and got in return from the Government a little over a million sterling. The land could be profitably cultivated in other ways. Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., in seconding, said it was humiliating to hear that China in the stamping out of the curse had undergone more self-sacrifice than we and our representative in China had undergone. He was rather afraid that the hypocrisy of England was unbounded. The motion was adopted. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Professor Caldecott, and others also spoke.

## SHAH. ANGRY.

THE SHAH, THE GOVERNOR OF TEHERAN. The following official telegram concerning the attempt to assassinate the Shah has been received at the Persian Legation:

"While his Imperial Majesty the Shah was proceeding to Sarahan Palace at the end of Garikhana-street, an unknown man threw two bombs underneath his Majesty's motor-car. Eight persons were wounded and two were killed. His Majesty, who was in no way hurt, returned to the Palace of Gulistan, in Teheran."

The Teheran correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris) telegraphed as follows: "The Shah is greatly incensed at what he considers the laxity of the police measures taken for his protection. He was so indignant that last night he administered a thrashing with a stick to Prince Zafar Sultanah, the Governor of Teheran, and threatened to have the Chief of Police blown from the mouth of a cannon."

The whole city is illuminated as a sign of public rejoicing.

Fresh alarm was caused, however, by another outrage. At 8.45 a bomb exploded at the house of Sabah Alai, killing two gardeners. Another bomb, which had failed to explode, was found concealed in the earth on the same spot.

The Shah showed great courage in returning to his palace on foot, though his courtiers tried to persuade him to drive.

The Shah has received numerous congratulations on his escape, among them a telegram from King Edward. When the French Minister called on the Shah to offer his congratulations he found his Majesty pale and agitated.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Last month Mr. Stanger's Bill for conferring the same Parliamentary franchise on women that men enjoy was accorded a second reading by a majority of 179 in fairly full House. This is by no means the first time that the principle of votes for women has been admitted by the House of Commons. Since 1867, when John Stuart Mill first formally brought up the question on an amendment to the Reform Bill, the second reading of a Bill for female franchise or resolution to that effect had previously been agreed to four times, the last occasion having been in 1904. Moreover, the list of successes would undoubtedly have been larger if opportunities of voting had not sometimes been lost by the exuberant eloquence of opponents. But in spite of so many plien opinions the question has never commanded itself sufficiently to the serious attention of the House for any further steps to be taken. In the past it has always been one of those measures on which members have not felt any grave sense of responsibility, either as to their speeches or to their votes. The debates have generally been made the occasion for a good deal of misplaced hilarity, while it may be suspected that many of the majorities might have been converted into minorities if members had felt any real belief that the measures before them were to be seriously treated as of immediate and practical interest. The more fact that no Ministry has yet undertaken to face such a Bill is an indication of the want of reality in the proceedings. Last month's debate, however, was of a more serious character. It is true that some of the speeches were marred by the poor witlessness which have become almost traditional on such an occasion but the general level of debate showed a gravity and sense of responsibility suitable for the discussion of what is a most important problem. The speeches for the Bill were, as a rule, moderate and fair in tone, and gave no countenance to the silly methods of a small section of women who think to secure the vote by making themselves a nuisance even to their best friends. The arguments against the Bill were based on two grounds—some speakers maintaining that women should not have the vote at all, and others that this particular Bill was an extremely bad way of giving it to them. But though the debate was serious and the majority startlingly great, it may be doubted if much more will be heard about the Bill this Session. It was referred to a Committee of the whole House, a sure way of stifling further discussion for an opposed private member's Bill; unless, indeed the Government give it special facilities, which is a most unlikely event considering the number of contentious Bills of their own for which they have to find time. Moreover, although we are informed that over 400 members have pledged themselves in favour of woman suffrage, even its most ardent advocates could hardly suggest that this was an issue placed in any sense before the country at the last election, and few would hold that Parliament would be justified in passing such a revolutionary measure without a categorical injunction from the country.

The arguments of Mr. Edwards and some of the other supporters of the principle against Mr. Stanger's Bill show that the mere extension of man's franchise to women is not such a simple matter as it may seem. The effect in the case of the poorer married electors would, it was pointed out, simply deprive both husband and wife of a vote under the existing registration laws. The only form of franchise which the advanced democratic supporters of the principles logically, would admit is universal adult suffrage, and this in the prospect which we must envisage in considering the practical politics of the question. Few people would be prepared to deny that certain exceptional women, of whom we might name many, some in favour of, and some against the suffrage for themselves, are far more qualified than their gardeners or their coochies or many of the less educated men in the country to register a vote soberly and wisely. We are even prepared to go further and to say that logically it is difficult to meet some of the arguments for giving women votes, as Colonel Lockwood admitted in his thoughtful speech. Women have within the last century shown a capacity for education undreamed of before; they have made a name for themselves in science and in literature; and have amply proved their capacity for work as organisers and wise counsellors in municipal affairs. But these admissions by no means help to prove that women, as women, are qualified to take responsibility for governing this great State and its Empire. When people talk about women's successful exercise of the franchises in some Australian States, in Finland, or in some States of the Union, they seem to forget that in all these cases, with due respect, it is said, the problems of government approximate far more to municipal questions than to those with which his country has to deal. It is true that if women could point to any serious grievances from which they suffer owing to their lack of the franchise in England, there might be something more to be said, but their very dependence, which is not political but natural, gives them in many respects a privileged position. Even some of the prudent ladies who board policemen would perhaps not be so ready to act were they not instinctively aware that their sex protects them from the rough handling which men would receive in such case. This is not meant in any derogation to them or to their courage, much the reverse; but it simply points to the fact which even they cannot get over, that they are women and cannot expect the same hard knocks that men receive, though we doubt they receive knock of another kind.

The fact-brutally resolves itself to this. So society ultimately depends on force. Highly force is not constantly employed, but until the world becomes very different from what it is, it must always be latent. What the majority in any age think to be right just must be imposed on the minority who do not agree with them by the belief that in the last resort they would fight to maintain their ideas. A society largely governed by women, as this would be if we had adult and universal suffrage, could not have this sanction for its internal laws, or for the external policies of peace and war which it might adopt. If women gave us laws, they would have to persuade men to enforce them, and men would not do this unless they also approved of them. And, after all, there is every indication that this is what most women feel. A certain number of ladies whose names are now well known have recently multiplied themselves at meetings and demonstrations all over the country, but they have certainly not proved that any considerable number of them agree with them. On the contrary, from the number of ladies who write to protest against their views one may suspect that the contrary is the case. Gladstone wisely pointed out on a former occasion that no such extension of the franchise would be tolerable unless the beneficiaries really desired it. If the matter could be put to the vote of the sex, it would probably be found that the vast number of women who realize that one of their most absorbing duties in life is to bear and to educate good citizens for their country, and that they need not for that reason give up their own education or their own woman pride, would still feel that

is the man's function to order and to guard the State in their joint interest and in the interest of the family dependent on them. And for the widows and unmarried women Parolie's advice still contains much truth—"And if I am to speak of woman's virtues . . . let me sum them up in one short admonition—To a woman not to show more weakness than is natural to her sex is a great glory, and not to be talked about for good or evil among men." *Times.*

## THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution in favour of the reduction of armaments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues were compelled to play the not very enviable part of Mr. Facing-both-Ways. Mr. Asquith began by expressing the complete sympathy of the Government with the intention and motive of the movers and secondees of the resolution, but had to explain nevertheless that the resolution was one which the Government could not accept. It would, he said, be taken to mean that the Government had failed to make such reductions as were required for the interests of the State; and he went on to show that the Government since they came into office had made very large reductions—as, indeed, they have—maintaining at the same time that any further reductions beyond those which they have made in the estimates for this year would not be, in the terms of his amendment, "consistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions." This was truly odd, as far as Mr. Murray Macdonald and his friends, because it was quite clear from the speeches both of the mover and secondee of the original resolution that their object was to discredit and reject the two-Power standard as the basis of our defensive policy, and to substitute for it some wholly indefinite and perhaps indefensible standard based on the "continued friendly relations with foreign Powers." Mr. Asquith, it is true, adopted this reference as a preamble to his amendment, but alike in his speech and in the substantive portion of the amendment he was compelled by the necessities of the situation to disavow any intention on the part of the Government of abandoning the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted in terms of defensive forces. On this point, however, what occurred at the close of the debate, we should have said that he was both explicit and emphatic. Quoting the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the Government "have every intention of maintaining the standard of the British Navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary for the safeguarding of our national and Imperial interests," he defined this standard as "one which would give us complete and absolute command of the seas against any reasonably possible combination of Powers." Any reductions which impaired that standard would, he declared, be inconsistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions; and the Secretary of the Admiralty subsequently declared that the Navy Estimates for this year were in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty fully adequate to the maintenance of the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted.

So far so good. The programme for new construction announced in the Navy Estimates "suffices," as Lord Tweedmouth says, "for 1908-9." But as Mr. Wyndham, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at once pointed out, the reductions, in spite of automatic increases, have been effected for this year only been effected at the cost of inevitably increased expenditure in future years alike in respect of the programme now announced and in respect of the greatly enlarged programme which, as every one knows, must be undertaken during the next few years. On this point Mr. Asquith said very little, contenting himself with repeating Lord Tweedmouth's statement on the subject, and dwelling in several passages of his speech on the urgent need for all feasible and perhaps for some more or less illusory economies in our defensive expenditure. This was perhaps a politic concession to the followers whom he was compelled to disappoint by his rejection of their demand for economies which he denied to be feasible, and perhaps also it was partly due to the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the representative of an absent leader whose sympathies are known to be given to the more stalwart advocates of retrenchment. Of course we all know that economy and retrenchment are good things in themselves. We can all enunciate unimpassioned commonplace on this topic. But responsible statesmen have to consider the indefensible requirements of national security, and we must take what comfort we can from Mr. Asquith's assurance that these requirements are accepted by the Government as the limiting condition of all their efforts after economy. We could have wished for a more emphatic assurance that the outlook for the future must put an end henceforth even to such economies as have been found possible for this year; for, although we have admitted that sufficient for the year is the programme thereof, yet this must be taken subject to the proviso that a programme sufficient for this year may not be, and indeed is not in the least likely to be, anything like sufficient for next year or for many years to come. As regards the Army also, Mr. Asquith possibly for the same reasons as those we have suggested above, was a little too eager to dwell on economies and reductions which have still to justify themselves in the result. The reduction in the numbers of the Regular Army by 21,700 men even if that has been effected not only without impairing, but with a substantial increase in, the efficiency of the forces, is not perhaps the achievement for which Mr. Baldwin would particularly desire to be singled out for especial commendation. It reminds us a little too much of Lord Beaconsfield's whimsical plan that he had consolidated the Turkish Empire by amputation. Nor can we welcome without some reserve the very important announcement that the Secretary of State for India is in communication with the Government of India "in regard to the whole question of the maintenance and distribution and size of the military forces in India." We acknowledge, of course, that the Anglo-Russian Agreement has necessarily a bearing on the proper strength of the Army in India, but it is important to bear in mind that frontier questions are by no means the only questions to be taken into account when such momentous inquiries as those indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are seriously taken in mind.

For the rest, although Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution was rejected by a majority of 320 to 73, the whole of the Opposition present voting against it, we cannot but agree with Mr. Baldwin that the debate was in many respects unsatisfactory. It was exceedingly discreditable—Mr. Robertson, in particular delivered a speech which was in many respects better fitted for the debate on the Navy Estimates proper which is to begin to-day, and was perhaps in large measure prepared for that occasion—and it raised a variety of cross-issues which tended rather to obscure than to elucidate the fundamental question of the national security and its requirements. In the abstract Mr. Asquith's amendment was unimpeachable; but so also we should have thought, was the

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